### THREE CENTS PER COPY.

# TUCKER ON FINANCE.

The Virginia Representative in Congress Treats of This Subject.

EVILS OF OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Cause and Effect of the Constant Raids on the Treasury Gold Reserve-Silver and Its Place in Our

WASHINGTON. February 8,-(Sperial.)—In view of the interest in national Snances, Mr. Tucker, representative from the Tenth Virginia District, was to-day taked for his views on the financial policy of the government, and in reply said that "it was a question which involved a great many rambications, but was one public mind from another question which very closely akin to it, yet distinct from it, to-wit, the free and unlimited Is very closed to the free and unlimited from it, to-wit, the free and unlimited on the obligations of the government, which, at least, are in part redesmable the two propositions being entirely distinct the propositions being entirely distinct the proposition of the contract? To refuse to pay it is to deny the parity; but the parity is tiret, the one involving the character of money to be used as primary money, and the other the corrency to be based on It, and the maintenance of the government

for a debt, they are not cancelled when redeemed by the debtor (the government), but by a specific law are required to be relessed. When a man pays his note of a hundred dollars to his neighbor the note is cancelled and the debt extingulahed. When the government pays a hundred dollars in greenbacks by re-demption they are not cancelled, but by payment of the current expenses of the government. So that the greenback is, under existing law, a continuing obligacontinually redeemed and reissued. paying them the government is not releved of its debt, because it is required to

These greenbacks, on their face, are for some fifteen years, the for some fifteen years, the for some fifteen years, the for some construed to mean gold of the holder, as if an obligation to the holder, as if an obligation in grain, must be paid in not in corn or oats, at the opposite of the note. This contine Treasury Department, in the Treasury Department, in the first properties and the proposition of the Popullats to vote solidity against Mr. Quay's motion to resolute the tariff bill.

ty between gold and silver.
In addition to the greenbacks under Sherman law of 1800 (which the Fiftyi Congress promptly repealed), there is been issued by the government colors of obligations, known as Shernotes, also payable in coin. By the process of construction these notes redeemable as the option of the holder cold. So that there exists today 500. So that there exists to-day \$500 in gold. So that humbers, of outstanding obligations of the government, payable in coin on their face, but by said construction held to be payable in gold at the op-

RAIDS ON THE TREASURY. The trouble which the Treasury De-tinent is suffering from and has been fering from for the past few years, in suffering from for the past few years, in the maintonance of the gold reserve for the redemption of these notes, is due, in my opinion, to the construction first put upon the word 'coin' by the Treasury De-partment, first under a Republican Secre-tary of the Treasury, and since uniformly first opinions. The process is by a cy, the holder demanding gold for a cold is paid, the Treasury loses it, and gains in its stead the greenback, for which it was exchanged. If the process stepped there it would be all right, but

lator, and he brings it back to the Treasury to take out its equivalent in gold again, and so the process continues, and becomes an endless chain, or an endless raid upon the Treasury by the speculator, and an audacious attempt to break down

gold reserve it has been earnestly tended that the greenback and Shermotes should be retired permanently, feming \$500,000,000 of gold bonds with the to cancel them.

The proposition to retire the greenbacks

"The proposition to retire the greenbacks and Sherman notes by the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, with the proceeds of which these notes could be bought up and retired, is not only one which I think fraught with great danger to the people, but it is admitted on all hands that it cannot in the near future be accomplished by any party. The distinguished Secretary of the Treasury in the last Congress proposed a bill which would have greatly relieved the situation, if not entirely, providing for the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of State bank issues in their place, but it hasdly received a respectful consideration from either party in the country, so that it seems to be a settled fact cration from either party in the coun-y, so that it seems to be a settled fact at at least for two or three years, under esent conditions, nothing will be done to tire the greenbacks, and we are to stand the same position in which we find our-lyes to-day, for the present Congress eme both unwilling and afraid to sug-

THE PRESENT QUESTION. THE PRESENT QUESTION.

"The question is, can the country afford to continue its present mode of procedure, issuing bonds to secure gold to put into the Treasury to preserve the gold reserve, which may be in twenty-four hours taken out of the Treasury, and a demand for an additional sale of bends be made at once to replenish that which is already gone? In other words, can the country stand what may be the country stand what may be the bonds be made at once to repleash that which is already gone? In other words, can the country stand what may be the unlimited mortgaging of the revenues of the government for the future, to obtain gold which may be taken from us the day after it is put into the Treasury?

The credit of an individual may be leet in two "ya-first, in his failure to go the tin two "ya-first, in his failure to go that in the near future he will be unable to pay. The condition presented to-day is just this: If the government fails to pay its obligations in gold, as claimed above, by reason of the failure to maintain the gold reserve, it may go to protest. If the government, in order to pay its obligations in gold, mortgages its revenues indefinitely for the future by hond issues, its credit will be as certainly destroyed as if it failed to-day to pay its obligations in gold. The one is just as certain as the other. There is no escape from it. What, then ahould be done? What, then, is the remely for the Treasury Department, the object of plunder by the speculators? It is this—to firmly and positively announce that the raids made upon it for yorsonal aggrandizement, at the expense of public credit, must stop; and that a resentation of the government's obligations, payable in coin, will be met by the government in their redemption in coin, as agreed upon in the contract—that is, in gold and silver. Such a process under any circumstances could not be considered a breach of public faith, such a process, as against the studied and actiled policy of the speculator to fiesce the government, would be only just and proper.

"The Bank of France, in France, car-

SYSTEM IN FRANCE. "The Bank of France, in France, car-

es more sliver than we do, and yet it ries more sliver than we do, and yet it reserves the right to pay its obligations in both metals, not according to the option of the holder of the note, but according to its own option. A distinguished member of the present House of Representatives has told me that in presenting a 1800 note of the Bank of England at the Bank of France, in Paris, be was required before the good was

presenting a 1860 note of the Bank of England at the Bank of France, in Paria, he was required, before the gold was pald him, to state for what purpose it was desired, the officer telling him that if the money was desired for domestic purposes he would be paid in gold and silver, but if desired to pay a gold debt, he would be paid in gold, "It is inexplicable to my mind to see how the payment of an obligation of the government in silver or gold, according to the terms of the contract, could be a departure from the letter or the spirit of the obligation. It has been the boast of our government that though the intrinsic value of the silver dollar to-day, of limited colnage, amounting in round numbers to \$200,000,000 in circulation among the people, is only about one half of the value of the gold dollar, it has yet been preserved at a parity with the gold dollar, and passes current with it in all exchanges. If such be the case gold dollar, and passes current with i in all exchanges. If such be the cas-(whatever be the reason assigned for the scimitted by all, and if admitted, then it should be so paid. On the other hand, to refuse to do so is to launch the gov-ernment on the dark sea of unlimited "In round numbers we have to-day ESO."
"In round numbers we have to-day ESO."
"To round numbers we have to round numbers are to round numbers."
"To round numbers we have to round numbers are to round numbers."
"To round numbers we have to-day ESO."
"To round numbers are to round numbers."
"To round numbers."
"To round

#### PUPLISTS FOR SENATE OFFICES. Nominations in Caucus-Will Republican Ticket Be Elected?

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8 .this afternoon to agree upon their policy with reference to the organization of the schtative Thomas Watson, of Georgia, was nominated for Secretary of the Sch-ate, and H. G. Taubeneck, of this city, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

It was decided that the Populist vote

It was decided that the Fopulist voice should be cast for these candidates, with the understanding that the agreement was to binding unless otherwise ordered by a Populist caucus. It this is carried out the Republicans will not have a plurality of the votes cast, and cannot elect the ticket nominated yesterday, but it is claimed by the Republicans that ultimately the Populists will decline to

#### The Transvani Government Shows Magnanimity Therein.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Secretary Olney has received two more cable dis patches about the case of John Hayes Hammond, of Callfornia, one from Mi Manion, United States consular ages at Johannesburg, and the other from Mrs Hammond. Both telegrams are dated Hammond. Both telegrams are dates yesterday, Mr. Manion says: "Hammond out on ball, but under guard. Govern-ment continues to show wisdom and mag-

Mrs. Hammond cables from Pretoria as follows: "Because of my husband's lil-health, due to prison confinement, the government allows me to remove him to private house, where I can personally attend him. Preliminary examination pro-ceeding. Treatment of prisoners good."

### Armor-Plate Investigation.

to-day, making a statement on the inves-tigation under way relative to the prices paid for armor-plate, alleged overcharges, the ownership of patents, etc. Mr. Carne-gie and several of his people are also here to appear before the committee. The hearing is conducted behind closed doors,

WELDON, N. C., February 8.—(Special.)—The water in Beach swamp, between Haifax and Enfield, is higher than it has been before in a number of years, and the Atlantic-Coast Line trains had to go through to-day very carefully. In one place the track is overflowed, and a squad of hands are at work there, and flag all trains so they can proceed

one growing crops.
Major R. M. Suily came out from Rich-

Major R. M. Suily came out from Richmond yesterday, and was taken by Major Emry up to Roanoke Rapids. Major Sully expressed himself as greatly pleased with developments there, and says he is glad to see such evidences of prosperity in North Carolina.

Mrs. G. C. Hix, aged 35 years, died of pneumonia at her home near Aurelian Springs, this morning.

The convocation of Tarboro' meets at Battieboro' next Tuesday. Rev. W. J. Smilh, of Scotland, dean of the convocation, will preside.

The wreck on the Kinston branch road, caused by a washout near Tillery, has

caused by a washout near Tillery, has been cleared up, and trains are now run-

## MAHER-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

It Is Said Now That It Will Take

It Is Said Now That It Will Take
Place on Neutral Ground.

EL PASO, TEX., February S.—Gentlemen very close to Dan Stuart said last night that the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight will take place on the estate of Dr. Alexander, a retired United States army surgeon, who has one of the finest graps vineyards in Mexico, located four miles from El Paso. The estate consists of 4,000 acres, partly on the disputed international boundary line, and not yet under the direction of either Mexico or the United States. His sen is a business partner of Dan Stuart's on the Board of Trade of Dallas, where the stock, bond, cotton, and produce market quotations of the world are posted.

All doubt that has attached itself, to the minds of the fighters at least, of the ability of Dan. Stuart to bring off the contests, was apparently dispelled last night at a meeting between Julian, representing Fitzsimmons, Peter Maher, and "Buck" Connolly.

Stuart and the other men interested were closeted for half an hour, the men retiring to a private room, away from the ears of correspondents. "I am eatisfied," remarked Julian, after the meeting, "Mr. Stuart has shown that there can be no trouble after the fights. We will meet and have it out on the morning of February 14th."

PARKERSBURG. W. VA., February 8.
At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke
out in the brick annex to the State Normal School at West Liberry, this State,
Loss, \$20.000. A bucket brigade saved the
rest of the town. Considerable insurance
was carried. Origin of the fire not

Well-Known Sportsman Dead.
FRANKFORT, KY., February &-R. P.
Popper, aged S. died at 8 A. M. to-day
of spinal meningitis. Mr. Pepper was
probably his best-known young sportsman in Kentucky, if not in the United
States. He leaves an estate valued at
several hundred thousand delars.

# M'DONALD---JONES.

Bearing of the Evidence in the Case on

DISCUSSION OF THE WALTON LAW.

Other Contests.

Application of the Australian Ballot System to Elections in Massachusetts-Percentage of the Disfranchised Thereunder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8 .-(Special.)-The developments in the Mc-Donald-Jones so-called contest before Elections Committee No. 1 yesterday were decidedly interesting, and will have a strong bearing on the other Virginia con tests when they are brought up and acted upon. In the argument which Mr. Jones made before the committee yesterday he gave some facts and figures that were rather surprising. He stated that in Massachusetts, the first State to adopt the Australian method of voting, and where that method had been in vogue seven years, the ballots rejected and not counted on account of improper marking equalict in 1894 10 per cent, of the vote poiled in that State. At the congressional election of 1891, when the Australian sys tem was first tried in Virginia, the rejected votes in the Fifth District amounted to less than 8 per cent.; in the Tenth District to about 12 per cent; in the Fourth District to something like 13 per cent., and in the Sixth District about 10

This, Mr. Jones thought, compared very favorably with the result in Massachusetts, where the percentage of illiteracy, it was claimed, was so small that th constitutional requirement that every voter should be able to read and write practically disfranchised nobody tled to vote. It was also to be taken into consideration, Mr. Jones argued, in comparing the results in Virginia with those n Massachusetts, that the Massachusetts law had been frequently amended, and that the advocates of that system of voting now claimed that it was as near perfection in that State as it was possible to make it. Still, he said, the percentage of imperfect or rejected ballots had not

ocen reduced below 10 per cent.
All, Jones expressed the opinion that
any system of voting which practically
infranchised 10 per cent. of the voters, oring under that system, was an unjus nd a bad system. He thought that non f the secret systems of voting by ballo the secret systems of voting by ballo

SINGLE-CONSTABLE FEATURE It may be remarked in this connection that the attorneys who have arrived the cases for the contestants in the Virginia cases have scarcely referred to the single-constable feature of the Virginia law. That feature, so much condemned by the Republicans of Virginia on the stump. seems to cut no figure in the cases as made up for argument before the House of Representatives.

The chief objection that has been urgen against the Virginia law here is that it permits the aiternation of the names of the candidates upon the ballots. In

of the candidates upon the ballots. In the argument of the Thorp-McKenney case, both Colonel Brady and Mr. Thorp-stated that they did not question the con-stitutionality of the Waiton law, nor make any attack on that law itself. At one of the committee meetings, At one of the committee meetings, General Walker said it was understood that Chairmon Ellyson had ordered the alternation of the names of candidates on the beliots. This Mr. Jones positively denied, and said that Mr. Ellyson had given no instructions regarding beliots further than that they should explain, when asked, the provisions of the law. Heep regret was expressed here to-day on the receipt of information that Reon the receipt of information that Regie and several of his people are also here to appear before the committee. The hearing is conducted behind closed doors.

WELDON.

Very High Water-Trains Moving Cautiossiy.

delegation. All legislative matters have been advanced, and Mr. Ellett's secretary, Mr. Buchanan, has looked after his extensive correspondence.

I have it from the best Republican authority the recent factional war between Colonel William Lamb, chairman and boss of the party in Virginia, and General Edgar Allan and Judge Waddill, which rared so fercely for a while, and General Edgar Allan and Judge Waddill, which raged so fiercely for a while, and which was apparently ended in a love-feast at Norfolk, actually resulted in a presidential split. More than this, it is said that Colonel Lamb got the worst of it. He is put down as the leader of the Reed boom in Virginia, and is expected to deliver the delegation at St. Louis for the ex-Caar. My informant, who is in a position to know, claims that the McKinley faction, headed by Allan, is much the strongest in the State, and, under the skilful leadership of that indefatigable person, the delegation will show up with a majority for the Ohioan.

PERSONAL

show up with a majority for the Ohioan.

PERSONAL.

The nomination of O. P. Wicker for the postmastership of Farmville, Va., is now pending confirmation in the Senate.

Mr. R. K. Campbell, of Bedford City, Va., who has been stationed at Eastport, Me., has been transferred to the city as a special immigration agent vice Frank D. Syrick, a Richmond man, who has been made Confidential Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration.

Deputy-Collector Briscoe Bouldin, of the Internal Revenue Department, whose post is Roanoke, was in the city to-day on business with the Commissioner's office. He left for bome this evening.

Mr. T. E. Roessile and wife left for Richmond this evening, where he will remain until Monday. Roessile is the well-known proprietor of the Arlington Hotel in this city, and this fils first) visit to Richmond, is to enjoy the hospitality of the matchless Jefferson.

On Thursday Dr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry gave a handsome dinner to Senator and Mrs. Wolcott, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Canslon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Perine of Albany, Mrs. Jack Rodgers, Mrs. Pearson of North Carolina, Mr. Peaulner Pierce, Mr. Sale, and Mr. White, of the Venesuelan commission.

The table appointments were unusually PERSONAL

The table appointments were unusually andsome.

Secretary Morton, of the Agricultural Department, is catching it right and left or his repudiation of the law requiring he distribution of seeds. Hansbrough Republican) first poured hot rhot number of the seeds of the law requiring the seeds of the law requiring herother of the seeds. Hansbrough Republican) first poured hot rhot more of the seeds of the seed

lady from Lursy, V. Carrie Marmion, on 7 Dr. R. H. Garland.

# Mr. William J. Jones and his bride, of

Mr. William J. Jones and his bride, of Nottoway county, are spending a portion of their honeymoon at the residence of Mr. Gilliam Robertson, in this city.

Mr. Robert Jones, of Blackstone, is registered at the Arlington.

Messrs, Lee Floyd and Luther Elliott Inge, formerly of Roanoke, are now connected with the Southern railway in this city, and are favorites in social circles.

Miss Elizabeth Yates and Miss Dodd, of Rappahannock county, Va., are visiting in this city.

HOTELS.

HOTELS. The hotel arrivals to-day include the

W. B. Lewis, Lynchburg, Va., United States Hotel. D. C. O'Flaherty, Front Royal, Nation-H. C. Dockery, of North Carolina, Me-

tropolitan.

S. L. Faison, Virginia, Cochran.

T. H. Batty and J. R. Clover, Elkton,
Va.; G. C. Guvernator and J. D. Doyle,
Richmond; S. L. Burroughs, Virginia; G.
M. Robson and Miss A. N. Robson, Fredericksburg, St. James.

F. M. Libby, Virginia; W. C. Yager,
Rochelle, Va.; B. F. Smith, Richmond,
Howard House.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

# Comment of "The Financier" on the

Showing It Makes. NEW YORK, February 8.—The New York Financier says: The statement of city for the week may be a faithful redection of the average business of the Rection of the average business of the first three days of the week, but as a showing of the actual condition of the banks at the close of business Saturday it is not absolutely correct. It is a matter of record, however, that the New York bank statements, following the adjustments of the last three government loans, do not indicate for weeks the full effect of the operations which these loans brought about, and a recurrence of these delays is to be expected in the present case.

There are signs in the curent statement of coming changes in the totals. Not the least of these, and one that is gratifying in every sense, is an expansion of \$1.29,110

least of these, and one that is gratifying in every sense, is an expansion of \$1.259,110 in the loan column, which, following a steady liquidation that has decreased the loans of the New York banks almost fifty millions since the first preparation for the bond issue, shows that funds are again to be released, and that a money stringency is not feared.

The increase in cash during the week, according to the statement, was \$1.29,100, of which specie constituted \$65,000, and legals \$465,200. The cash holdings, and especially the specie reserve, will, of course, show heavy decreases, as the payments for the new bonds are made.

A great deal of gold has already gone into the Treasury from the banks, and it is to be presumed that this is included in the statement. The banks guined seve-

is to be presumed that this is included in the statement. The banks gained several millions from the literior within the past six days, and the increase in deposits was to have been anticipated.

The course of the money market since poetts was to have been anticipated.

The course of the money market since the bids for bonds were announced clearly shows that the previous advance in funds was due to the complete preparations that had been made to pay for the new securities. Now that the awards have been made, and it is known that the majority of bidders have been disappointed, and also that a large amount of foreign gold is to be imported on account of the foreign subscription, included in the Morgan allotment, it is the opinion of conservative financiers that a release of the money temporarily withheld from circulation will have a tendency not only to prevent a stringency in the market, but to bring about an easier tone for some time to come. The long period of payments will also operate to this end. The unusual decrease of \$555,500 in circulation was caused principally by a reduction of \$299,000 in the circulation was caused principally by a reduction of \$299,000 in the circulation of the Fourth National Bank.

The averages show the following, compared with the last two years:

Feb. 8, '95 Feb. 9, '95 Feb. 10, '94 Loans ....488,441.80 \$45,555,600 \$42,555,600 \$8pecle ..... 77,500,900 \$2,230,500 107,700,705 Local ten.

77,500,900 82,263,900 107,700,708 Legal tenders ..... 85,874,500 85,191,000 111,378,100 Net depo-. 492,771,900 534,754,700 534,170,400 Circulation ..... 12,445,800 11,595,300 12,492,600 serve ... 163,375,600 167,454,900 219,177,800 Reserve re-

quired ... 122,192,975 128,812,675 183,544,100 Excess of reserve .. 40,782,425 23,641,225 \$5,535,700

## TALENT ALL AT SEA.

ly Good Things Fail to Materialize.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 8 .- A cold north wind blew across the stand to-day, and made overcoats and wrans very much in evidence. The heavy rain had left the track very heavy and sticky,

had left the track very heavy and sticky, and in consequence the talent were all at sea. Scratches were very numerous, and left the card apparently full of good things. They failed, however, to materialize, and the talent got several very hard fails.

Bloomer was 1 to 6 in the first, but the bulk of the money went on Mamie G. for place. Bloomer won, but Mamie did not show. Oxeye, at 6 to 5, fell before Star Tobacco, who was very well placed. Chenca, however, ran a fine race, after being badly interfered with, and finished strong. Squire G., at 3 to 5, then went down before Clarus, who led from start to finish. There was a vild plunge on Illzetta, who was virtually backed off the boards. Mark S. was an equally hot second choice, and won in a drive from the long shots Blackball and Borderer. Lizetta got away badly, and never bettered her position.

the long shots blacked and porderer. Lizetta got away badly, and never bettered her position.

The last race furnished the usual number of good things to get even on, Minne Clyde, the favorite, being backed from 3 to 8 to 5. There was a long and tiresome delay at the post, caused by the crazy antics of horses and jockeys. They were finally sent away to a bad start, Clyde and Gracie C. racing each other to death, and neither showing on the board. Jim Cornwall won by a head from Tom Donohue, who was backed from 25 to 8, and who should have won.

The starting to-day was good, with the exception of the last race, and then the starter was not at fault.

First race—seven furlongs—Bloomer (107, Thorpe, 1 to 5) won, Bonsoir second, Hawthorne Bells third. Time, 127-12.

Second race—half a mile, for 1-year-olds—Star Tobacco (III, Murphy, 3 to 5) won, Oxeys second, Russell A. third. Time, 55.

furlongs-Mark S. (105, 1) won, Blackball second, Time, 1:22 1-4

LATURE WEART.

# MARIN'S CAMPAIGN.

cial Reports from Habana to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

HABANA, February 5th, via JACKSON-

Marin, who left Habana a week ago to take personal command of operation the field, and who expected to strike a decisive blow against the enemies Spain, has not yet succeeded in forcing a battle. When the Captain-General, who has only a brief interval of spower before the arrival of General Weyler, started out, Comez was awaiting the return of Maceo from Pinar del Rio province, and the two rebel leaders were separated. It was General Marin's plan to place a strong force between the two, and prevent their union. He has not succeeded in accomplishing this, for both leaders the Clearing House banks of New York are now in Habana province, and are acting in conjunction with each other. During the week there have been several encounters in Habana province between Spanish columns, acting under General Marin's orders, and bodies of rebels, directed by Gomez, but only one of these was precipitated by the Spaniards. The others were planned by the insurgents In none of them has the result been to the advantage of the Spanish side. The first fight since General Marin

took the field occurred on the day he went out. General Canella was ordered west from Guanajay, a town near the border-line between the provinces of Ha-bana and Pinar del Rio. He was to head off Maceo, who was moving east, TRAP FOR CANELLA.

TRAP FOR CANELLA.

The insurgents set a trap for General Canella's force on the Saladriges stock farm, a few miles southwest of Artemisia. The road which Canella's was on passes through the estate, and is flanked on one side by fields divided into squares by stone fences. Just west of these fences is a small hill. Perico Diaz, one of the best fightling men in Gomez's following, had 400 rebei infantry lying flat on the ground behind the stone fences to the left of the road. With, 1,000 rebei cavalry, Diaz waited in hiding behind the hill further down the road.

The rebeis waited about two hours. Then the Spanish forces appeared, and

The rebels waited about two hours. Then the Spanish forces appeared, and advanced until the head of the column had passed the stone wall. The rebels then opened with a volley-fire from behind the wall. Many of the Spaniards broke and ran across the fields to the right of the road, while others held their position in the road, and returned the rebel fire. Diaz sent half his mounted force down the road, giving the men in the road a mackete charge, and with other mounted men reds across the fields and headed off the Spaniards, who had the road a magnete charge, and wand other mounted men rode across the fields and headed off the Spaniards, who had broken ranks. He then was in a position to give the troops in the road a cross-fire, and this wrought havoc among them. General Canella managed to pull his shattered force together, and retreated toward Guanajay. The fight was of brief duration, but it was the most sangulnary of the war. No accurate account of the Spanish losses can be obtained, and probably none will ever be known. General Canella threw out picket-lines, extending over one mile, and allowed no one to enter while he buried his dead. Their number is said to be nearly 200. General Canella himself is said to have been wounded. The insurgent loss was very small.

very small.

Although this fight occurred January 7th, the government has issued no official report of it—a very unusual thing.

SECOND SERIOUS FIGHT. On Saturday, February 1st, the se-On Saturday, February 1st, the second serious fight occurred. It was on the strong line itself, and showed how little regard the insurgents have for the so-cailed wall of men between Habana and Batabano. It was the attack upon the train south of San Felipe, near Poso Redondo. Four hundred insurgents did

the work. Apparently they had information about the train, which was a special, carrying munitions of war to the troops at Batabano and for shipment to points along the south coast. Two rapid-fire guns were on the train when it left Habana, but were side-tracked at San Felipe, according to the government report. Cubans who claim to be well-informed say that this is not so, and that the guns fell into the hands of the insurgents, together with 1,000 Mauser ritles, and 20,000 cartridges. They look upon the capture of the train as one of the greatest feats of their campaign. They were badly in need of aumunition, as the persistent campaign which General Marin is conducting hud nearly exhausted their supply.

FIGHT NO. 2.

nearly exhausted their supply.

FIGHT NO. 2.

The third fight of the week was at the Luz estate, near Alquizar. Gomez, after remaining only two days east of the strong line, had crossed south of San Felipe, and going to the west of Guira de la Melenes, closely followed by government troops, encamped on the Luz plantation. Head Colonel Ruls, with seven squadrons of Spanish cavalry, largely made up of infantrymen recently mounted upon horses which the government had seized, came upon the rebel outposts. It was on Sunday last.

Colonel Ruls waited for several large detachments of infantry to come up, and then attacked the rebel lines. From the government report it appeared that he cut through the first line and reached the main body of the rebels. He reports killing twenty men, eleven of whom, he says, were killed with the sword or machete. A Cuban planter, who lives near the Luz estate, says that Colonel Ruls did attack the main line, but that instead of twenty dead rebels and four wounded Spaniards, the facts were just the reverse.

The Spaniards in Habana thought it

MARIN HAS PAILED.

been. The spirits of the insurgents are fine. General Gomea's health is good. The wound reported by Spanish papers is simply a chronic ulcer of the leg, which causes him to walk lame at times. He is at present south of Habana, and Maceo is on his way to join him. Both have

### COLONEL ELLETT EXTREMELY ILL

His Condition Critical, Though There is Still Hope of Recovery. Congressman Tazewell Ellett's convery critical. His physician, Dr. Lewis at his bedside, said that, if anything terday, but he was desperately III, His temperature fell during the evening from VILLE, FLA., February 8.-General 165 to 164 1-2, his pulse was somewhat better, and he was resting more quietly in a semi-conscious, though delirious,

> affected, but his right is badly congested, and his breathing was very bad. A crisis was hourly expected when this report was made, and Dr. Wheat said that un til that was reached no one could tel whether the Congressman would live or Dr. Hunter McGuire, who was in con

sultation with Dr. Wheat last night, agreed with the latter that the patient was a desperately-lil man. He said, how ever, that Colonel Ellett's cough was strong and patural, and he hoped his naturally-strong constitution would stand the crisis through which he must soon

#### FIELD-TRIANS ENDED. Not Meeting at Newton, N. C., Next Fall-Prizes. WEST POINT, MISS., February 8.-A

still falling this morning, preventing any running to-day in the United States Field-Trial Club's all-age setter stake. So the judges decided they had seen enough work on the part of the competing dogs to justify them in rendering a decision without any further work being done, and this morning announced the winners of the stake to be Marvin T. Harris's Tony Boy, first; F. R. Hitchcock's Terry Dotlet, second; F. R. Hitchcock's Terry Fashion, third; Hobert Ames's Lady Mil-dred, fourth; Fox & Seller's Tony Gale,

This winds up these trials for this year, and they have proved to be not only suc-cessful, but thoroughly interesting and The annual business meeting of the club

disclosed the fact that it was in excellent condition. The old officers were reelected.

It was decided to hold two trials, as formerly—viz., a fall trial, to be run at Newton, N. C., the week following the trials to be held there by the Eastern

tucky by the can correctly by

The winter meeting will be held at some point, to be decided upon later, in this vicinity, commencing Monday, January 18, 1897.

The stakes to be run at both meetings will be the same as heretofore, the only change made in them being that instead of offering five prizes in each, as formerly, there will be three, with purses amounting to \$250 to the first, \$150 to the second,

Ing to \$2.0 to the first, \$1.0 to the second, and \$100 to the third.

In addition to the above prizes, Mr. George J. Gould offers cups for both the derbies, and all-age stakes at both trials.

A cup was also presented to Mr. Edward Dexter, of Boston, Mass., to be given to the best runner in the all-age country, aske reaching at the winter resching. given to the best runner in the all-age pointer stake rare at the winter meeting next January, handled by an amateur and a member of the club. Mr. N. T. Harris, of Louisville, donated a similar cup, to be competed for under like conditions in the all-age setter stake during the same trials, The Champion Club trials commence here on Monday next.

## DARING BANK-ROBBERY.

Watchman Knocked Down, Bound, and Blindfolded-Safe Cracked. ST. JOSEPH, MO., February 8 .- The nost successful and daring bank robbery

About 1 octoos this morning Night-Watchman Jake Garting, a former Bur-lington engineer, saw three men working at the front door of the bank, He asked them what they were doing. One of the robbers, without replying, knocked Gartrobbers, without replying, knocked Garring down, carried him into the lobby of the bank, and then bound and blindfolded him. He then stood guard over Garring with a cocked pistol, while the remaining two robbers cracked the safe, which was an old-fashioned affuir.

At 3 o'clock this morning the bank's president, William R. Wells, found Garring the condition described. In the

ng in the condition described. In the mean time the robbers, to whom there is no clue, had plenty of time to make their

Mrs. Mary Breckenridge lost \$14,090 in government bonds, of which the coupons for January had not been clipped. The postmaster lost \$275 in stamps and \$250 in money. Other local depositors lost \$10,000.

## STAUNTON MEANS BUSINESS.

In the Matter of Securing the Convention-Other Valley City Notes. STAUNTON, VA., February 8.—(Special.) The City Council, in special session tonight, seconded the efforts of the Staun ton Democratic Committee to have the State Democratic Convention hold its next

State Democratic Convention hold its next meeting here, and voted to allow the use of the big Columbian Hall free of charge to the Democrats. Like permission is also given to the Republicans, who meet here in State convention April 19th.

The report of City Engineer Carter Harrison on the survey of the territory proposed to be annexed to make greater Staunton was adopted, and a bill embodying the scheme of annexation, to he presented to the Legislature, was adopted. Franchises were given the City and County Mutual Telephone Company. The right to operate a 'phone and a telegraph system was granted.

Hon, Harry St. George Tucker arrived to-day from Washington. Mr. Tucker, in conversation, said that whatever the result of the Yout-Tucker contest, he would be in the fight again this fall for a renomination. He seems to be sampuine of retaining his seat in the present Congress.

# BOND - SILVER BILL

Instalment Number Three of the Federai House Debate Thereon.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY.

Defeat of the Party Since '92 Due to Failure of Those in Power to Remonetize White Metal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February &-The House was called to order at 10:30 this morning for the third session of the legislative day of Friday.

Mr. Corlies was the first speaker of the day on the bond-silver-coinage bill. He favored the passage of a bill to secure international bimetallism by an agreement with other nations than Great Britain, and if that could not be accomplished. then to keep out foreign buillon and coin the American product. Mr. Butler favored the coinage of just so much silver as could be maintained at a parity with gold. Both gentlemen opposed the free coinage

A little life was thrown into the discussion in the course of the remarks of Mr. Bartlett (Democrat), of Geor-gia. He asserted that the victory of the Democratic party in 1892 was won because of the belief that Democratic success meant the remonetization of silver, and the failure to vindicate that belief was responsible for the party's defeat in sucshining lights as Bland and Hatch had been repudiated by their people because hard rain set in here last night, and is of their opinions on the subject of free silver.

Mr. Bartlett: Those gentlemen were defeated because their people were so disgusted with the failure of the Democratic Congress and administration to redeem the promises of 1892 that they either stayed at home in 1894, or voted another

ticket.
Further colloquy ensued regarding the desirability or expediency, from a party standpoint, of prosecuting the free-coinage idea. Mr. Boatner asked Mr. Bartlett if that was a Democratic speciacion now being witnessed in Kentucky, where now being witnessed in Kentucky, where the Democracy was threatened with the loss of a senator because the silver Demo-trats were not satisfied to support the blate platform.

Mr. Harilett: The Democracy is threat-ened with the loss of a senator in Ken-tucky by a few men. A small minority can control the great majority. (Ap-

Mr. Boatner: The situation there but emphasizes the fact that we should not agitate such issues as this in the party.

PARTY ORGANIZATION. Continuing on the necessity of maintaining party organization, Mr. Skinner asked what Mr. Bartlett would do should the Demicratic National Convention monitate a gold man for President on a single-standard platform.

Mr. Bartlett: I shall support whomsome

Mr. Bartlett: I shall support whomso-ever the representatives of the mass of the Democratic party sent to Chicago say should be our standard-bearer. (Ap-plause.) I say this because I believe that the Democratic party alone promises to maintain the liberties of the people of this country. Mr. Skinner: Then the gentleman would

Mr. Milnes (the successor of Senator Burrows) advocated concurrence in the free-colnage substitute sent by the Senate,

and at the conclusion of his remarks, at 12 o'clock, the House adjourned. It was immediately called to order. again.

Mr. Grosvenor (Republican), of Ohlo, departed from consideration of the financial features of the matter to make a

general political speech.

Mr. Vance spoke against the substitute, and was followed by Mr. McCreary, who most successful and during bank robbery that has occurred in Western Missouri for a quarter of a century took place last night at Savannah, a small town fifteen miles northeast of this city. Three cracksmen wrecked the safe of the State Bank of Savannah, securing \$22,000 in money, government bonds, and postage stamps.

About 1 o'clock this morning Night-Westernam Like Centing a former Right-Westernam Right-Westerna condition. The Republicans in 1830 passed the Sherman law, making silver a commodity. They had brought the country to a condition that compelled four bond issues to maintain the gold reserve. He predicted that if the Republican party continued in the course it had followed for the past two months there might be a repetition at the next election of what followed the session of the Fifty-first Congress. He asserted that every country that had attempted to maintain silver on a par with gold had gone to a silver on a par with gold had gone to a silver

DEFINITION OF BIMETALLISM.

DEFINITION OF BIMETALLISM.

Mr. Towne said the subject raised by the consideration of the bill was the most important that engrossed the attention of the people. Like Banquo's ghost, it would not down. Gentlemen might cry. "Peace?" Peace?" but there was no peace, and would be none until this issue was settled.

Mr. Towne discussed and defined the term bimetallism, and said that any man who did not agree that it meant that both gold and silver should be admitted to the mints, and be of equal value at the option of the debtor in the discharge of his obligations, should have the courage of his convictions, and stand up and be counted as a single gold standard man. (Applause.)

The Republican party, by its declaration in national convention, he said, was committed to the restoration of silver as standard money. Any one who did not believe in it, or believed that it could not be maintained, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Walker) had expressed himself, could not remain in the Republican party, unless that party changed its principles.

The compliment of half an hour's additional time was paid Mr. Twee, which he occupied in an eloquent discussion of values and prices as affected by the operation of the single gold standard.

The House took a recess at 5:15 o'clock until 8 o'clock, and will meet again at 10:20 o'clock Monday morning to continue the debate on the pending bill, EVENING SESSION.

The representatives who gathered in the hall of the House this evening to bear